

## Diagnosis

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# Proper diagnosis is the first step for good prognosis

## Diagnosis is

## Determination of the nature, location, and causes of diseases

Glossary of Prosthdontic Terms 2005

## Diagnosis includes

- I-Patient's History
- **II-Clinical Examination** 
  - **Extraoral** examination
  - Intraoral examination
    - > Visual
    - Digital
- III- Radiographic Evaluations
- ly-Examination of old denture.

## I-Patient's History

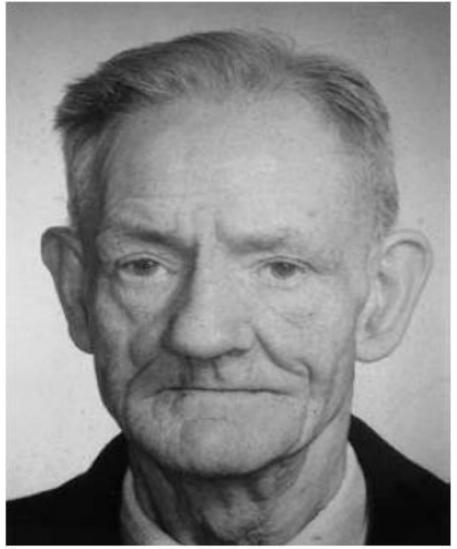
- A. Personal and social details.
- B. Medical History.
- C. Mental attitude.
- Dental History.

## A-Personal & Social Details

- Name Address Tel. NO
- Age Sex
- Occupation & Socio-economic Class

  Public speakers and singers
- The Patient's Attitude to Appearance





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## B-Medical History

- Some chronic diseases facing difficulties in wearing of dentures because of a low tissue tonus and tolerance to mechanical irritation.
- Systemic factors include:
- 1. Diabetes.
- 2. Hypertension and Cardiovascular disorder.
- 3. Cancer
- 4. Anemia
- 5. Parkinson's disease

## C-Mental Attitude (House's Classification 1950)

- Exacting patients
- Indifferent patients
- Hysterical patients
- Philosophical patients

• Exacting Patients (Demanding)

Good as philosophical-needs great care, effort

elexplanations-tough Good prognosis.

(Might doubt ability of dentist to provide a good prosthesis)

Hysterical Patients (Panic-stricken)

Unstable-Excitable, Apprehensive, hypertensive, needs medical consultation (neurosis or psychosis), needs additional help during and after tr.

Poor prognosis

## Philosophical Patients (Truth-seeking)

Best mental attitude-rational, sensible, calm, cooperative and thoughtful - Learns to adjust rapidly kind-caring \( \sum \) Good prognosis

Indifferent Patients (Uncaring, cool)

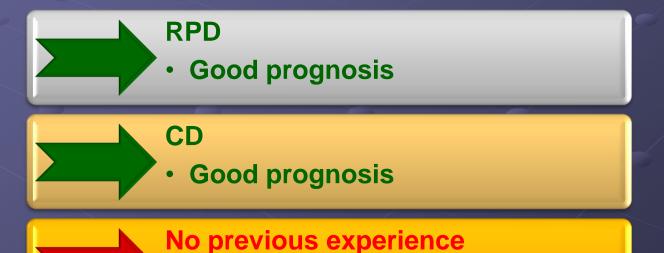
Uninterested- depressed-lack of motivation- no cooperation usually pushed to treatment by a friend or family member prognosis



## B-Dental History

- 1) Information Regarding the Loss of the Natural Teeth.
- 2) The Patient's Attitude to Dentures.

Prognosis ???



## II-Clinical Examination

## Extra oral

- 1. Facial Examination
- 2. TMJ Examination

#### Intra-oral

- 1. Visual Examination
- 2. Digital Examination

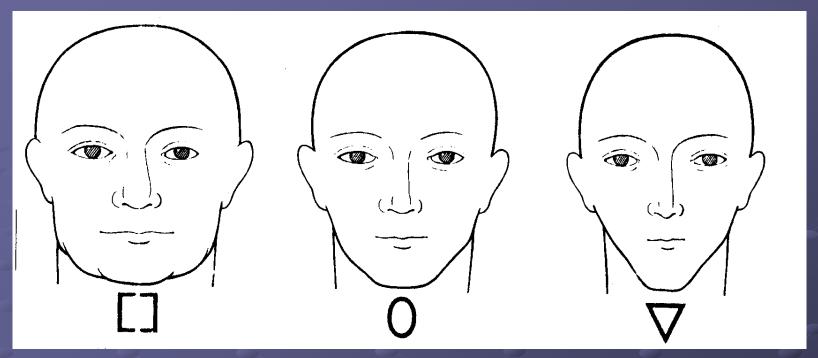
#### A- Facial Examination

#### Front View

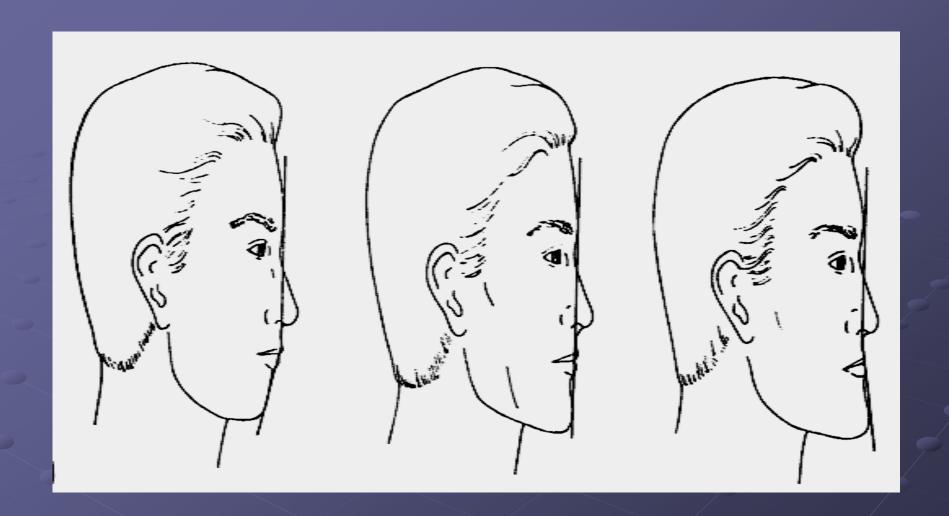
- 1. The patient's head and neck
- 2. Hair and eyes color and complexion
- 3. The lips (thickness-length)

#### **Profile View**

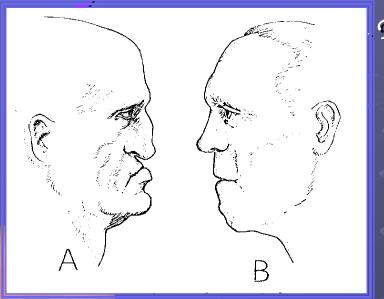
Size - Form – Shape of the face







#### It may be noted that



The fullness and normal contour of the upper lip is lost due to the lack of support by the loss of teeth

2. The normal lip line and natural vermilion border of the upper lip is changed due to this falling in and the philtrum looks unsupported.

### **B-TMJ Examination**

## Clinical Interpretation Radiographic Interpretation.



## Examination of the TMJs

- Range of mouth opening
- · Identification of TMJ Sounds
- Palpation of the TMJs



## Intra oral Examination

## Intra oral Examination

Visual Examination

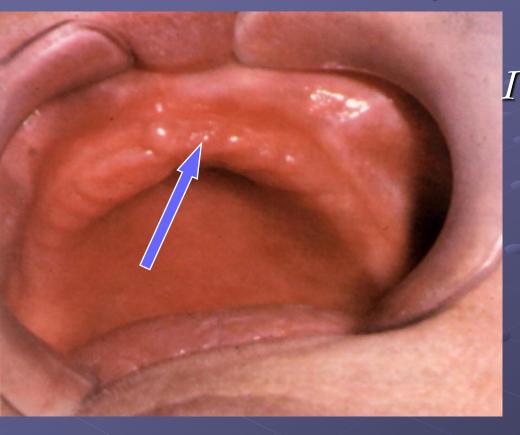
Digital Examination

## Visual and digital examination

- Visual examination
- 1. Color of the mucosa.
- 2. Arch size & form.
- 3. Ridge contour & relation.
- 4. Shape of Hard Palate
- 5. Depth of the Sulci
- 6. Unextracted Roots
- 10. Tori &Bony undercuts.
- 11. Sinuses &Fistula.

- Digital examination
- 1. Firmness of the Ridge
- 2. Irregularities of the Alveolar Ridge
- 3. Variations of Mucous Membrane
- 4. Maxillary Tuberosities
- 5. Mylohyoid Ridges
- 6. Lingual Pouch
- 7. Floor. Of the mouth

## 1-color of the mucosa



Severely inflamed ridge due to ill-fitting old denture

In case of inflammation it is important to determine the cause and remove it because successful impression making is not possible until the inflammation is under control

## Common Prosthetic Causes for color variation:

- Overextension of the periphery of the denture
- Dirty, ill-fitting dentures
- Continuous wearing of the denture
- Faulty articulation of teeth
- Rubber suction discs
- Traumatic injury
- Small spicules of alveolar bone
- Allergy





## 2-Arch size

\*Determines the amount of basal seat available for the denture foundation.





- Discrepancy in size between the two arches is determined.
- Discrepancy results in a poor relationship of the teeth in one arch to the other

## 3-Shape of the Hard Palate

- U shaped vault is the most favorable for retention and lateral stability.
- Shallow palatal vault may be accompanied by satisfactory retention in a downward direction but any lateral or rotatory force lead to poor stability and so loss of retention

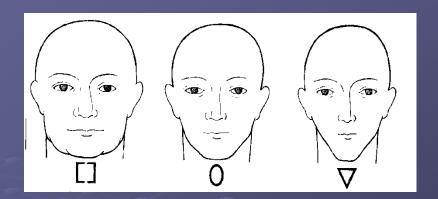




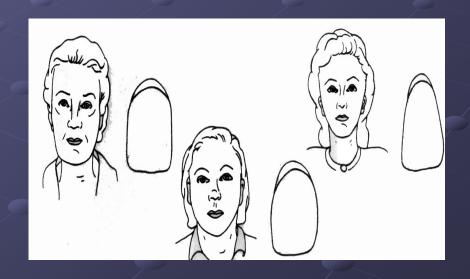


- Square face
- U-shaped arch
- Square anterior teeth

- Tapered face
- V-shaped arch
- Triangular anterior teeth



- Rounded face
- Rounded arch
- Ovoid anterior teeth



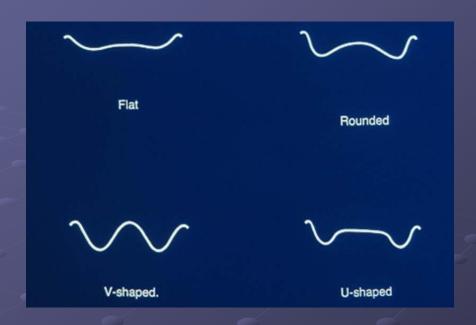
## 4-Ridge contour

- Ideal ridge is high with flat crest and parallel or nearly parallel sides to give maximum support and stability.
- As ridge resorbs it may become:
- ✓ Flat
- √ V-shaped
- ✓ Knife edge

#### Maxilla

#### Ridge form

- U-shape best
- Non-moveable best
- Advise patient if poor
- Affects:
  - retention
  - stability





## 5-Ridge relation

#### 1. Vertical relatioship

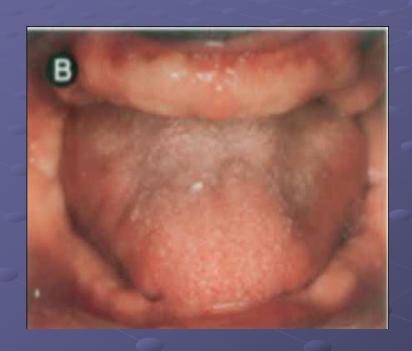
Exessive resorption \_\_\_\_\_\_ increase interidge distance \_\_\_\_\_\_ poor retention and stability due to increased leverage







#### 2. Parallism between arches





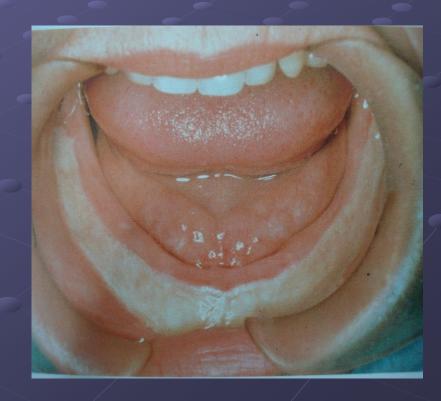
### 3. Anteroposterior relationship





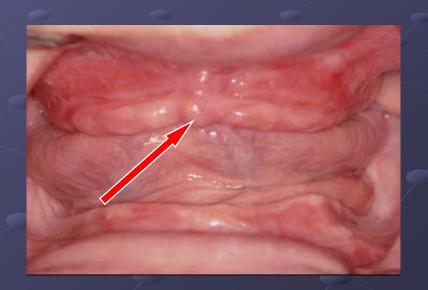
## 6-Depth of the salcus





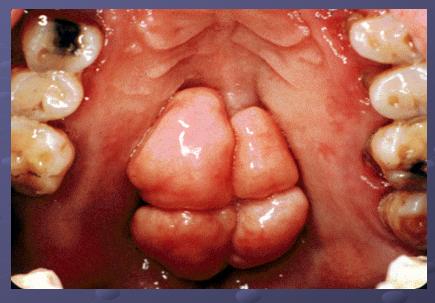
#### 7-Flabby tissues

- Usually a denture constructed on a flabby ridge has no problem in retention but has poor stability and support.
- Kelly's syndrome



# 8-Tori









## 9-Bony undercuts

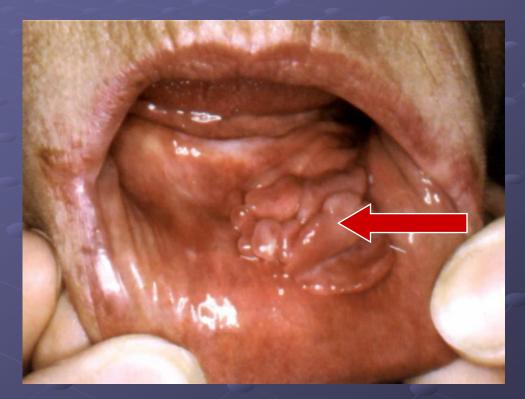
• Maxilla Premaxillary area

Lateral to the tuberosities

• Mandible the only undercut that can cause a real problem is a prominent sharp

myelohyoid ridge

# 10-Hyperplastic tissues (denture fissiratum)



#### 11-Floor of the mouth

- Its important to determine the relation of the floor to the crest of the ridge
- If the floor of the mouth near the crest of the ridge at rest inspit of having well developed ridge

poor retention and stability

#### Posterior border of denture:

- Pterygomandibular raphe
  - Behind hamular notches significant when prominent
  - Have patient open wide as possible
  - Can displace denture –
     requires relief in extreme cases

# Tuberosity

- Displaceability
- Palpate for undercuts - if extreme, denture might not seat





- If enlarged with fibrous tissue
- surgical reduction to make room for dentures



# Lingual Pouch

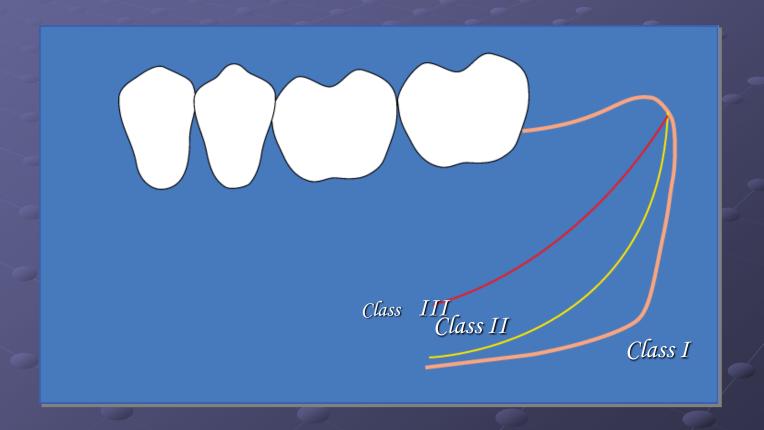
Neil's classifications of lingual pouch forms:

- 1. Class I
- 2. Class II
- 3. Class III





# Lingual Pouch



# Radiographic Assessment.

- Periapical Radiographs.
- Panoramic Radiographs.
- CT Scans.
- 3-D simulation.

# III-Radiographic Examination

**Root Fragments** 

Cysts

Bony specules

Bone quality and quantity

Remaining Natural Teeth

Irregular Ridge



#### Radiographs

Extra oral>

#### Panoramic



#### Radiographs

Extra oral>

• Lateral Oblique



#### Radiographs

Extraoral>

Posteroanterior



## Previous dental history (Old dentures)

- Esthetics.
- Masticatory performance.
- Comfort.
- •Speech problems.
- •VDO evaluated from profile view.
- Partial denture experience.
- Gagging reflex.
- Teeth in the present prosthesis.

